ananimously desired independence of Roumania thus cial sanction, and the Chambers count upon the sense of justice of the guaranteeing Pow-The Senate voted a bill creating a military dec-

It is not expected that Prince Charles will assum he title of King of Roumania before the independence of the country is formally recognized by some or all the guaranteeing Powers.

HUNGARY ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

A Vienna despatch says the Roumanian declaration of independence caused but little squsation in that city. All the Hungarian papers, however, declare that the hour of action has arrived for Austro-Hungary. A letter from Kossuth is published urging an be between Hungary and Turkey to defend them independence against the common enemy-namely, SERVIA DRIFTING INTO WAR.

The Servians are making offensive preparations at Saltschar and along the Timok. They have ordered the fortification of Alexinaiz and Izvor, The Turks have stationed a strong corps of observation at Adlio to guard against a sudden movement from Servia. It is reported in Vienna that the Servians wish to operate in the direction of Bosnia and against Nisch. Prince Milan is about to leave Belgrade to visit the Czar at Ploiesti. A Vienna correspondent hears from Belgrade that the Council of Ministers have resolved that Prince Milan mation of independence servia cannot maintain neutrality. A similar report is current in Pesth. GREECE TO JOIN THE FRAY.

A despatch from Athens, coming by way of Paris, says that war between Greece and Turkey is consid ered inevitable. The Premier at the opening of the session of the Chamber will deliver a speech tending to war, which, it is thought, will break out in twenty days at the latest. The Greek brigands who were re leased by the Turkish authorities at Janica and who entered Greece have been forced to return to Turkish

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS. The Standard reports that orders have been received at Portsmouth that the ave great Indian troopships which are now lying idle in the harbor, in cons of the close of the season for sending reliefs to India, are not to be subjected to any alterations which can not be completed in a few days, so that they may be ready to proceed to sea if required.

One thousand barrels of powder will be embarked for Malta to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency aunounces that the Emperor of Russia and the Czarewitch start for Plotesti on the 1st of June. Prince Gortschakoff, Count Adlerberg and the Minister of War will accom pany them. Count Schouvaloff will return to London immediately after the Emperor's departure. The Presse. of Vienna, says no promise concerning the neutralization of Little Wallachia has ever been given or de manded. It was only with respect to Servian neg trality that Austria expressed certain wishes, which have been compiled with. A Constantinople despatch says the Turkish Ministers have resolved to draw no salary during the war. A decree is published in the Russian official journal

ordering the formation of two more divisions of Cos sacks of the Don to reinforce the operating army.

The Sultan will in a few days replace Redit Pacha by a more competent War Minister.

ODESSA SCARED.

WATCHING THE APPROACH OF THE TURKISH IRON-CLADS A BLOW-OUT AWAITING THE MOSLEMS-BEGGING FOR THE WOUNDED-POPOPFS READ! 1.0 VISIONS OF BOMBSHELLS. ODESSA, May 5, 1877. POPOFFS READY TO POP ON THE OTTOMAN-

So much has the present system of communication affected journalism that the letters of correspondents; arriving so long after the facts of which they treat have been announced by the telegraph, can only be rendered interesting by the greatest care on the part of the correspondent in hunting up curious incidents fikely to interest the public. The true title of a correspondence nowadays would be "The Curiosities of the

The report that the bombardment of Odessa was imminent having been circulated at Kischeneff, I hastened to the threatened point, and on my arrival found, instead of a city in flames, a town as calm and silent as the statue of Richelieu, who from the summit of his pedestal, where he seems mounted as a sentuel to survey the horizon, appears to be looking out for the expected Turkish fleet.

ODESSA AS IT IS.
Nothing is at once so sad and strange as the aspect of a harbor completely empty. Can you make your self a picture of what the bay of New York wor without the innumerable ships which give it life? Not that the immepse American city can be at all comboasts of some two hundred thousand inhabitants. Looking out to sea from the height of the boulevard and from the foot of the statue of Richelieu, referred to above, that is to say looking down from an omi nence of more than a hundred feet, two batterio mounted with heavy guns are visible-one on the right, the other on the left, surrounded by water. They make on the water a yellow line with darl streaks, which are the cannon commanding the pass. Between them is the main basin, completely empty; than on the right a small basin, in which are four o five little brigs and galleys, trightened at finding them

The only vesset in sight is stationed in front of the basins. It is as round as a piece of money. It carries two smokestacks, has low bulwarks and one turret, and, in fine, everything we are accustomed to see on a shi But when the moment for action arrives all this diappears, the deck is cleared, the sailors disappear into the interior, and the ship, turning on her centre, goes under the water, which she enters as does a screw into a piece of wood. This singular ship is a gunbon She is the invention of the Russian Admiral Popost whose name she bears. In the war about to begin she is destined to some strange experiences. Away on the distant horizon smoke arises from the funnel of the Stakeorane, which also is watching the Turkish ironciad fleet; and between the Stakourane and the Popofi are innumerable torpedoes.

They are spread all over the port, and will certainly keep the hostile frigates some four or five miles away from the town. This is as far as the depth of water permitted the torpedoes to be laid down, but not far enough to prevent the bombardment of the town, be cause modern artillery is effective at a much greater distance. At this range, it is true, the aim will be un certain, and consequently the damage will be less, but the moral effect will be the same. The presence o these torpedoes does not, however, hinder navigation, as their position is known and they can be avoided.

Here is how the departure of a ship wishing to leave the port is arranged. The Commandant sends on board an officer and some men of the marine corps who know the way out. The officer begins operations by sending the crew and passengers below after all the portholes have been carefully closed lest any of the passengers should undertake to act as apy and note the way out. Notwithstanding these precautions it would still be possible to observe from the jetty the route taken by departing ships, and for this reason all ingress or egress has been forbidden for some days. The day before yesterday a Belgian steamer arrived, and was warned off by two blank discharges from the guns of the battery, but this not having the desired effect a cannon ball was sent recochetting across her bows The captain's intelligence was at once awakened, and turning his prow to sea he went off to Nicolaicff to discharge. It is plain that all this is serious; but, however serious affairs may be, the comical will always intrude. The comical on this occasion took the form of a small Italian bark which, three days ago, was seen at sunrise to cast anchor in the port. No knowing about the prohibition of the torpedoes, she had arrived by a miracle. This ship had pass perhaps a hundred times within a foot or even an inch of certain death, for the new submarine machines do not loke. Some opinion of their effect can be formed because on the passage of the Emperor Alexander, las Thursday, he was treated to the spectacle of a torpedo The system is so well organized that it suf aced for the sovereign to point out with his unger any huge column of water, flame or smoke shot high in the air by the submarine explosion.

This spectacle has restored confidence to the hearts at the inhabitants, among whom a panic had begun to

spread, as was shown by the numerous removals. At e present moment all the houses on the Place Catten, which is close to the sea, are empty. In the beginning there was a general race toward the railway station, to such an extent that enough carriages coul not be found to carry off the ficeing people. Departure was rendered almost impracticable by the immense crowd of Jews who niled the ticket office. It was the Jews who first spread the panic. As in all the towns of this country the Jews form at least onefourth of the population. They had taken possession of the station, and the following dialogue took place

"How much to go to Kischenen?"

"Five roubles." "Will you take three ?"

The employe naturally retused. To this Jew another succeeded, who offered two roubles, all defining past without taking any tickets. Then the first one returned and offered, until the last moment, four roubles; four and a quarter. Seeing that no transaction was possi-ble with the railway company he decided, with a pro-found sigh, to pay the full fare. This block at the station augmented the panic-fear of not being able to get But all fevers, even fear, wear out in the long run, and the people began to make fun of the Turks They say that the Turks will not return to Odessa because they are too ignorant of navigation to find their

A STORY FOR THE MARINES. There is even a report that the Ottoman fleet passing by a Turkish fort mistook it for Odessa and bombarded it, and that the Turkish fort had conscien tiously answered the fire. There is an old anecdote in circulation here, which is now given as an absolute fact, and as such implicitly believed. It is so unny and apropos that it will bear repeating. Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz was very proud of his fleet and desired to show a sample of it to England. He therefore ordered one of his captains to go to England to salute in his name Queen Victoria. The ship sailed, and while in the Mediterranean all went well; the pilot was still on board. But when Gibraltar was reached and the pilot about to take his leave the captain explained the bad fix he was in. He felt himsel wholly incapable of making an English port. Out of this perplexity the pilot drew him by showing him a teamer leaving for England.

"Follow that ship," said he, "she is going to Eng-

So it was done all day and all night. But during the darkness the guide was lost. At daybreak a ship was seen on the horizon, and the Turk followed it with all confidence. Four days passed, then six, then eight,

"I did not think England was so far," said the discreet captain.

At length a great port was sighted. The authorities risited the iron-clad, and asked the captain in English what he desired. "I come on behalf of my master to salute your soy

reign." At the word sovereign the stupefaction of the visitors was complete. "What sovereign ?" asked the chief man.

"Queen Victoria. Am I not in England?"
At these words all the people of the country began laugh. "You are in New York," they cried.

Here is what had happened. During the first night they had lost the steamer which should have guided them and they had followed another, believing it to be the same ship. I repeat that this story is given as absolutely true.
ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

Confidence then returned to the inhabitants of Odessa and affairs were improving last night when the news of the bombardment of Brails, in Roumania, was received. Then terror resumed its sway, and 'I am new writing in the midst of a scared people.

The sick CHILD.

The town, however, is commanded by a distinguished Governor General, Sevaches, whose military occupations are disturbed by inquisitive friends This officer is of fine presence, and is still young, aving barely passed his fortleth year. He passes the nours which the performance of his duties leaves him at the pillow of his sick daughter, aged four years, whom he loves the more because of her infirmity. Parents who love their children know that it is always those who are tortured by nature that are most loved General Seyachea's daughter is doaf and dumb The Emperor was not ignorant of the sorrow which weighed on the Governor's family, and as soon as he arrived at Odessa he sent his doctor to see the dving

town beg through the streets for the wounded, that in this country people enter spartments without knocking (I have just received, in complete negligé, three ladies who held out a begging box, collecting wounded), when I add that under my window an you will know as much as I do about this town where I came to witness the fall of bombshells, but have only witnessed the fall of cards, for in the From here I will return to Kischenett, when I shall robably go toward the Danube.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

AN AMERICAN ANSWERS "ENGLISHMAN'S" STRICT-URES ON THE BERALD'S COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In to-day's issue there appears a letter signed by "An Englishman," who is evidently much exasperated at the tone the Herand assumes on the Eastern question He is apparently very much chagrined that the HERALD should, in giving expression to what history domonstrates and what every fair minded man w concede, espouse the cause of the oppressed Christians in Turkey. He utters an innuendo that implies that your paper is actuated by mercenary motive to vindicate Russia in what he calls this "infamous var." Now, I fail to perceive that the war is an infa mous one, because, as everybody knows, it was occasioned by a failure of the Ottoman government to give any valid assurances that the Christian population rould be protected from massacre, intolerance and persecution. Now, if a war waged for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of these people is infamous then wrong is right and right is wrong. In the first paragraph of his letter be displays that projucies which prevents him from seeing things as others see them. He asks, "Why this bentiting of Eugland and constant praise of a barbarre Power like Russia?" Now, if he only judges of things with impartially lewill see that there is as comparatively little barbarism in Russia as in England or any other country with a monarchical form of government. He furthernow, it see that there is as comparatively little barbarism in Russia as in England or any other country with a monarchical form of government. He furthermore asks, "What is there in common between a free and popular government like that of the United States and the one-man power of Russia?" Well, there exists, indeed, a striking difference and contrast between the institutions of the two countries. So does there equally also between Great Britain and this country. I would like to ascertain what sympathy or commiseration or solicitude we should entertain toward England. To begin with, the United States and Rossia have always been on the most cornial and friendly torms. The inexpressible punishment and torture inflicted upon our forefathers by the British government during the Revolutionary war, the employment of the Indians for scaiping and receiving a stipulated amount per capita, are things that caused nor should not be consigned to otheron. The Russian government during our civil war maintained strict neutrality, whereas John Bull sided the Confederate cause, and consequently endeavored to crush the Union. England destroyed our commerce and absolutely crove us off the seas, I cannot, therefore, perceive what there is in common between us and England. You can every day see by Dinctenties of the English resugents and emigrants in this country that they show an aversion to our government. Nine out of text will repudint the dea of becoming American citizens, II, then, the articles premiticated by the Hanalo are unpulsable to "An Englishman," they are none the less veracious. It is only three weeks since I read in the Hanalo an account of a discussion in the House of Commons upon the advisability of adopting a Parliamentary journal similar to our Congressional Record. In the discussion that preceded its defeat many of the members opposed to its adoption asserted that it was a "Yankee invention," which materially helped its dedescussion that preceded its detect many of the members opposed to its adoption asserted that it was a "Yankee invention," which materially helped its defeat. Let the Herath be independent and fearless because the side it has taken in this "infamous war" meets with the approbation of ninety per cent of the American nation. I trust you will give equal publicity to this letter, hasmuch as it is evoked by the riogical statements of "An Engishman." JUSTITIA.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1877.

AN AMERICAN FOR ENGLAND. THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

All Americans are not advocates or friends of so autocratic a despotism as that of Russia. I think the majority of English speaking people-Fenians excented in this country hold opposite opinions upon the Eastern question to those of the writer who signs himself "An American" in your edition of May signs himself. "An American." In your edition of May 21. I differ from him radically. With all her isults England is nearer to us in domestic and political economy, as well as race, than any other nation. I think it is fortunate for the civilized world that England has been, and I hope will be, for a long time a strong barrier to the descent of the semi-civilized Cossack upon Europe. The Christianity of Russia is as intolerant in its form as that of my l'aritun ancestor of the old colory times. I doubt whether the various denomina-

tions of the Christian Church now under Turkish con-trol would be any better off under Russian. As counter to "An American" of Russian proclivities I proclaim that, next to the United States of America, my head and heart are for England. ANOTHER AMERICAN.

THE VIRGINIA BRITISHERS.

JOHN BULL AND HIS CONFRERES IN POSSESSIO OF THE COCKADE CITY-AN BASIER CON-QUEST THAN GRANT'S-THE OPENING DAY OF THE CELEBRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PETERSBURG, May 22, 1877.
The British have captured the Cockade City, John Bull, Sandy the Scotsman, and Pat the Irishman with Taffy thrown in, have entire control o

Petersburg. Delegations have poured in to-day Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, London and elsewhere in Canada, and from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Connecticut, Baltimore and other places in America. The Philadel-phia delegation exceeds fitty, with most of their wives with them, and came in three special railroad cars. British and American banners are fiving everywhere. The St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonian and other respective societies.

CHARACTER OF THE DELEGATES. as Kon. Lewis Thompson, the Philadelphia millionaire. No scene like this has been witnessed in the United No scene like this has been winessed in the United States since the Revolution. John Bull and Brother Jonathan are vieing with each other in enthusiasm.

THE GRAND RECEPTION.

The grand reception in honor of British settlers in Virginia was a brilliant success.

THE ADDRESS.

Hon. D. B. Tennant, Vice President of the British Association of Virginia, delivered the following address:

Hon. D. R. Tennant, Vice President of the British Association of Virginia, delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen and Brother British Association of Virginia, to welcome you to the annual festival of our association. Oncomore I rejoice to meet you in the hospitable flow of refereburg—a dely walk well descrees the honomization in the Old Dominion. British and among brethern here, and I doubt not that your visit will be made both agreeable and valuable. It cannot, I trust, be other than agreeable for you to meet your fellow British settlers, while I am sure that the testimony your presence affords to the progress of immigration to Virginia is certain to prove of great value to this State and people. Since 1873, that ack and go oney year of universal panic and disaster, the friends of British minigration have been like Mark Tapley, trying to be jolly under the most unfavorable circumstances. For four years the British Association has been the solitary ray of hope to those who firmly believed that by the introduction of new capital and enterprise this State was destined to work out her own salvation from the devastations of a terrible war and the wreek of general bankruptcy. During those four years the British Association has worked quickly, but effectually, to preserve the credit of Virginia as the best immigration field in the United States and the talk of disappointed, because unsultanton she halved State of our adoption. Thanks, however, to the British Association and chose British eleberations, the voice of falsehood has one a licenced, and it has been demonstrated to the world that the honest, intelligent and industrious British settler has found in old Virginia a head more than a surface and general counter of the british Association and cross the Atlantic. Such gatherings as this are great facts which conclusively prove the success and general to be a surface of the British and meet a counce to Virginia intending

"'Tis a glorious trath, deny it who can, Virginia's the home of the British man."

Gentlemen, we commence to-night the proceedings of our international celebration, the most memorable and remarkable that has ever the content of the proceedings of our international celebration, the most memorable and remarkable that has ever the content of the conten 'Tis a glorious truth, deny it who can, Virginia's the home of the British man."

highly as do her own success.

A PLOW OF SOUL.

Hon. W. E. Cameron, Mayor of Petersburg, made a glowing speech, full of point and sloquence. Mr. St. Andrew responded in behalf of British settlera. Rev. Dr. Suddard, of Philadelphia, concluded in a fine

The Canadian delegates, headed by a band, marched from their hotel to the place of meeting.

After the reception the delegates were entertained in the rooms of the British Association.

NATIONAL VESSELS REPORTED-ORDERS. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1877.

Commodore A. K. Hughes, commanding the naval anchorage at Port Royal, S. C., telegraphs to the Navy Department that the United States steamer Essex, nmander Seiby, arrived there this morning from

Commander A. P. Cook, commanding the United States steamer Swatara, Stationed at Aspinwall, writes to the Navy Department that everything is quiet there, and he proposes a short cruise for the exercise of the

and he proposes a short cruise for the exercise of the crew.

THE PENSACOLA AND LACKAWANNA.

A despatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral Murray, commanding the North Pacific station, reports the arrival of the flagship Pensacola at Acapulce oa May 2, and the Lackawanna at the same port on May 3. All on board are well.

Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw has been ordered to the training ship Minnesota, at New York. Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaves has been ordered to examination for promotion. Commander William Whitehead has been detached from the command of the Yantic and placed on waiting orders. The other officers of that vessel, consisting of Lieutenants Louis C. Bixler and John C. Morong, Master H. M. Jacoby, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles N. Gravett and Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing have aiso been detached and placed on waiting orders. Master C. G. Calkins has been detached: from the New Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Pay-Master John C. Suilivan has been detached from the Yante and ordered to settle his accounts.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, May 23-1 A. M.

For New England, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain and stationary or lower temperature. For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temper ature, partly cloudy or clearing weather, with occa

sional light showers and northwest winds, For the South Atlantic States nearly stationary of rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southwest to northwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Guli States, slight change of pressure of temperature and in the East Guil clear or partly cloudy weather and winds mostly from the northwest and in the West Gulf winds from the southwest and

clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, rising barom eter, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather

and stationary or lower temporature.

For the lower Missouri and upper Missistippi valleys, nearly stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary on higher temperature, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas at the upper stations of the former district. For the upper lake region, northeast to northwest winds, slight change in temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising, followed by nearly sta-

tionary barometer. The Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City and Cape May,

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building :-

• 1876. 1877.

From All Parts of the World.

BISMARCK IN BERLIN.

Rumors of a Severe German Policy Toward France.

MACMAHON'S DIFFICULTIES.

Louis Blanc and Gambetta Agitating Against the Ministry.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 23, 1877.

The sudden return of Prince Bismarck to Berlin has startled the alarmists again. In Paris it is regarded as a noteworthy event. Em peror William's sudden determination to increase the German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine was sufficiently startling. It is stated that an extraordinary council is to be held, at which the Emperor will preside, for the purpose of deciding upon a policy of severity toward France, Indeed, there was some talk yesterday that such a council was held: Reuter says, however, that the arrival of Bismarck in the Ger man capital was not the result of any sudden determination, nor was there any special political reason for it, as it had been arranged beforehand as part of the general programme of his journey.

The North German Gazette (the Ministerial 'organ) reprints passages from pre-vious speeches and despatches of Prince Bismarck, to the effect that the appointment of a cierical and monarchical Cabinet in France might be prejudicial to German interests and the maintenance of peace between France, Germany and Italy.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

President MacMahon has evidently a long struggle before him. Some of his most earnest friends are beginning to see what a talse stop he took in dismissing Simon on what now appear as personal grounds. Louis Bianc is marshalling radical Deputies to issue a declaration calling the Ministers to account in anything but complimentary terms. At the same time they will counsel pro dence and moderation to the country and the em ployment of only legal methods to crush out the evil spirit which has suddenly arisen to threaten republican institutions.

DISSOLUTION TO BE RESISTED It is stated in well informed circles that the govern ment will not have recourse to a second month's adjournment of the Chamber, but will demand its dissolution from the Schale as soon as Parliament meets again. M. Gambetta is going to visit Lyons, Marsellles and other large pro vincial towns to superintend republican resistance It is said that four legitimist Senators, dissatisfie with the government's intentions concerning the clerical question, have decided to join the Left in relusing to grant dissolution. PREFECTORAL CHANGES

Fresh changes in the prefectoral administration were gazetted yesterday, affecting fourteen depart ments. Some of the newly-appointed prefects show a disinclination to accept their posts. STOPPING FORRIGN NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Foreign newspapers are to be closely watched, and none will be permitted to circulate in France except they have first passed through the hands of the SUNATOR KPANTE'S MANIPESTO

A letter from Senator Krantz is published adhering to the manifesto of the Left, and stating that he will the Exhibition of 1878 as long as it is compatible with the independence of his vote. THE CONSCRIPTIONS IN SPAIN.

A decree has been issued at Madrid which orders the Basque provinces to provide 20,000 conscripts this year, but Alava and Guipuzcoa are to retain a portion of the fueros, which Biscay alone loses entirely. DISTRESSING FAMINE IN INDIA.

The continuance of the famine in Iudia is startling among people here who have large Indian interests, The number gratuitously relieved in Madras, during the week ending May 10, shows an increase of 44 391. It is believed that the numbers on the relief works have also increased, but the returns are incomplete, There was in heavy storm of rain in Madras on Thursday and Friday, which extended fifty miles inland, and saved Neliore and Chingleput from a water fimine. Telegrams from various other points on the Madras coast report rain. Official reports from Mysore state that prospects are unimproved. The increase of the numbers on the relief works is about 10,000. Officia reports from Bombay say the increase of the numbers on the religf works is 29,433.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE. A meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Type on Mon day last to count the votes of the Northumberland colliers as to whether the dispute with the masters ought to be referred to arbitration. There was an overwholming majority in favor of a strike. The Northumberland colliers number 25,000.

SHIPWRECK IN AUSTRALIA. A despatch dated Adelaide, South Australia, May 21. says thirty persons were drowned by the wreck of a vessel plying between Adelaide and the Albany Isles, on the northeast coast.

MEXICO.

DIAZ CONCERNED AS TO HIS FELENDS IN THE UNITED STATES-ROBBING A BAILBOAD TRAIN-TROOPS SENT TO MEET ESCOBEDO. HAVANA, May 22, 1877.

The French steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz and brings the following advices:-CITY OF MEXICO, May 16, 1877. The popularity of the Diaz administration is appar-

ently increasing. Diaz is generally credited with the determination to act according to the constitution Senor Zamacona, late member of the Mixed Commis sion at Washington, and Señor Romero, ex-Minister Mexico to the United States, have strongly recommended their friends in the United States to erge the early recognition of Diaz. Ten thousand arms have been distributed by General

Mendez to the soldiers in exchange for oldarms and in hen of their pay. THEVING RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

A train from the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the night of the 16th inst. was stopped about eight miles from the city. After starting again the conductor appounced that rebbers had stopped the train and taken \$33,000, which was in transit for Europa. The passengers discredited the story. On the arrival of the train at Orizaba the authorities arrested the conductor and baggage mas er.

Diaz has expressed an intention to order the War Department to hold all hactendados and officials per sonally responsible for all crimes committed in their

DIAZ WANTS TO BE RECOGNIZED. It is reported that the acknowledgment of Diaz by oreign Powers would follow his acknowledgment by

the United States. France and England will then be invited to renew relations. General Jiminez has been relieved of the State Govemorship and of all military command for the outrage on the American Consul at Acapulco.

frontier, where General Escobedo is expected to com-

A PRONUNCIAMENTO IN GUERRARO. Washington, May 22, 1877.

The State Department has received information to the State of Guerraro, in the mountainous regions of Mexico, by the friends of Governor Alvarez against the central government of Mexico.

THE WEST INDIES.

FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED IN VENEZUELA-ANOTHER FLURRY IN ST. DOMINGO-FOR-EIGN CONSULATES AS PLACES OF REFUGE-THE TOBACCO CROP.

HAVANA, May 22, 1877. The British mail steamer from St. Thomas May 17 has arrived. Several business houses in St. Thomas are winding up their affairs and trade with the neigh-

boring islands is steadily decreasing.

Generals Colina and Goda, of the revolutionary party in Venezuela, have arrived in St. Thomas. Ex-Presi dent Guzman Bianco, of Venezuela, was also expected there. Affairs in Venezuela at last accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition and disturbances were appre-

Advices from St. Domingo to the 9th inst. have been is Advices from St. Domingo to the 5th linst. have been received at St. Thomas. A political conspiracy was discovered on May 7 in St. Domingo City. Thirty persons implicated were arrested and others took refuge in the different Consulates. Subsequently guards were stationed before the dwellings of all the Consuls, to prevent their further use as asyloms. Great consternation prevailed and a revolution seemed imminent. Maladministration of the finances seemed to be the principal cause of discontent.

The harvest of the tobacco crop in St. Domingo begins next month. It is estimated that the crop will reach 150,000 quintals.

All was quiet in Hayti at last advices.

NEW ENGLAND FREE LOVERS.

A CONVENTION OF IMMODEST INNOVATORS-INDECENT SPEECHES AND IMMORAL RESOLU-TIONS-A ROW RAISED BY HARVARD BOYS.

Boston, May 22, 1877. The New England free lovers have been inculging in another of their disgraceful gatherings in Boston this week. They commenced their Convention Sunday forenoon, and, after holding half a dozen sessions, round up with a spirited row at an early hour this morning. In defining the purposes of the singular tribe of men and women who participate in these frequent meetings in Boston it is only necessary to say that they openly encourage and defend licentiousness in almost every conceivable form, and the utterance of both sexes at the several sessions on this occasion were worthy only of the most depraced of the human

LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS OF THE DOCTRINE, Those most prominent in this movement, which seems to have gained an alarming headway in New England at least, are Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reywood, of Worces ter county : George O. Waite, of Maine: Dr. O. H. Dil-Cluer, of Boston, and a couple of self-styled divines in the persons of Rev. Mr. Barnes and Rev. Moses Hull, the latter editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper devoted to the cause which he so industriously

espouses. None of the speakers endeavored to define their sentiments in chaste language, but, on the contrary, were disgustingly obscene, the women speakers genwere disgustingly obsoene, the women speakers generally excelling in this respect. One of the latter, in particular, seemed to speak for the edification and delight of that portion of the audience given to debauchery, and her remarks appeared to find a hearty response in the united of many women who listened to hor. The Rev. Mr. Huli was more than usually eloquent and enthusiastic in his advocacy of his peculiar views, and the resolutions which were offered by Mr. Heywood surpassed in indecency anything ever before submitted to a public meeting. Only one out of the series of seven which were offered is in inguage fit for publication, and it is herewith appended:—

Resolved, That the arrest of Charles Bradiaugh and Mrs. Anne Bessant, for diffusing useful information concerning the generative function among common English people, and the immissionial exceer of Anthony Constock, approved by ecclesiastical, literary and political authorities here, show the extent to which the "ruling classes" would hinder enlightenment on the gravest of subjects: that, nevertheless, it is not only the right but the most serious duty of all to study love and proclaim its traths, however imperious or malevolem opposition thereto may be.

At the last evening session there were assembled

HARVARD STUDENTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Makvaith Studints on there may be.

Hakvaith Studints on there were assembled fifteen or twenty students from Harrard College, who had evidently come well organized for the purpose of having a high old lark, and, it possible, to break up the Convention. It is but justice, it this was their purpose, to say that they succeeded most admirably. The leader in the movement seemed to be a young Froshman, who, it was asserted, belongs to one of the blue blooded families on Beacon Hill. He began by interrupting the speakers with all sorts of questions of ouscene significance, and his associates joined with him in a manner that showed a previously determined plot to make matters decidedly lively and unpleasant for the free lovers. Threats of ejectment and of calling the police were derided, for it was well known that the police would wink at their proceedings. At one time the party broke out with one or two stanzas of "Hold the Fort," the speech of the angry Heywood being involuntarity suspended during the meantime. Besides these interruptions the Harvard leader was moving industriously around the half, finally taking a seat upon the bistform and fondiy caressing Mrs. Heywood. Mr. Whitter, the jantor of the bait, thought the doctrines of form and fondly caressing Mrs. Heywood. Mr. Whittier, the jamtor of the bail, thought the doctrines of
free love were approaching too practical an dinstration for decency, and he undertook to remove the
amorous representative of Harvard to the other only
of the platform. This was the signal for a general
row, and in an instant a small army of indignant
Freshmen overpowered the stalwart free lovers, and
a general knocking down and cleaning out was only
prevented by the prompt release of the young leader.
The stream of flith was then resumed by Mr. Heywood
and his wife, after which one of the collegians took The stream of that was their resumed by Mr. Reywood and his wife, after which one of the collegians took the platform and delivered quite an eloquent speech in opposition to the principles advocated by the Convention, and affirming that he and his friends came there for curiosity and amusement. Subsequently the meeting continued until a late hour without further interruption.

TO BE HANGED.

DATE FIXED FOR THE EXECUTION OF SIXTEEN CONVICTS-PUNISHMENT AT LAST FOR MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDERERS.

LY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1 HARRISBURG, Pa., May 22, 1877.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued warrants for the execution of nine murderers, eight of whom are Molice Maguires, as follows:-Alexander Campbell, convicted of complicity in the killing of P. Jones, "mine boss," at Lansford, Carbon county; James Carroll, Hugh McGehan, James Boyle and James Roarity, convicted of the murder of Benjamin F. Yost, a policeman, at Tamaqua, Schuyl kill county; Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully, convicted of the murder of Alexander W. Rea superintendent of a colliery in Columbia county.

Campbell will be hanged at Mauch Chunk on the 21st of June, in company with Michael Doyle and Edward Kelly, concerned in the same murder with htm, and "Yellow Jack" Don hoe, the murderer of Morgan Powell, a mining poss, hoe, the murderer of Morgan Fowell, a mining toss, Carroll, Medichan, Boyle and Roarity will explate their crime on the same cay, on the same gellows from which Thomas Munley, the murderer of Wilman Sanger and James Urens, mining hoses, will be suspended. There is a probability that Thomas Dudy, who assisted in Kiling Yost, will be added to the list, which would swell the number to be hanged on the 21st of June to eleven, six at Potsville, four at Mauch Chank and one at Wilkesbarre. All the men mardered were the victims of the most brutal and cowardly assassinations.

Chunk and one at Wilkesbarra. All the men murdered were the victims of the most britial and cowgraly assassinations.

The time for the execution of Hester, McHugh and Pully is fixed for the 9th of August next, on which day Thomas Francis Curley, who broke the skull of Miss Whitby, of Montgomery country, in numerous places, will be magget at Norristown. Hester and mis accomplices will pey the penalty of their crime at Bloomaburg, and the execution will be the first that has ever taken place in Columbia county.

All the above named murders, except the one in which Sester and his accomplices were concerned, have been committed within the past wo years. On the night of October 16, 1828, ten much met in a salcon at Ashland, Schujlkill county, near the Columbia county me, and concocued the murder and robbery of Alexander W. Res, who it was known would be in pession of considerable money the next morning to pay the hands in his employ. While the analysecting Superintendent was passing along a much travelled road, in broad daylight, he was met by six of the parity who had deliberated on his murder the provides night. Hester, the chief of the gang, was not among the murderers, the chief of the gang. Was not among the murderers, the chief of the gang. Was not among the murdered and robbed of his money. No arrests were made for the murder until last year, when Hester, Taily and McHugh were charged with the crime. A lew months ago they were convicted, and on the 10th inst. sentence to be hanged. One of the principal witnesses against these murderers was Danlei Kelly, known as "the Burn," a participator in the crime. Hester was one of the worst cuttivoats in the coal region, and has been concerned in numerous outrages. Since the murder of Rea he has served out a portion of a sentence in the Pentioniary for brunilly beating a Catholic priest who relused interment to dead Mohie Maguire in consecrated ground. This so curaged Hester that he made a deadly assant on the priest.

Priest.

There are now sixteen murderers in the State for whose execution the Governor has issued warrants. whose execution the Governor has issued warrants.

WAITING FOR EXCORDED.

Four thousand troops have marched to the northern in August. Of this number tweive are Mollie Maguires.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

UNUSUALLY RIGH WATER IN THE MISSOURI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES—SERIOUS DAMAGE TO RAILS WAYS—TRAINS DELAYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22, 1877. The late heavy rains have produced a disastrous effect throughout all this portion of the valley of the Missouri R ver and along its tributaries, particularly the Kansas or Kaw River. The Kansas River began rising at daybreak Sunday morning, and is now higher at Lawrence than is has been in twenty years. The banks of this stream are rapidly being undermined along its

of this stream are rapidly being undermined along its whole length, the country adjacent is flooded, and the dams are in great danger. Similar conditions exist along the Missouri and all minor streams in this section. The main damage thus far, however, has occurred to the railways, and some very eccentric travelling is done where it is attempted at all. No freight trains from the West have reached this city in some days, and the cattle business is consequently at a total standatil.

This noon brought the first train from Denver since Saturday ovening, and the first train from Atchison in some days. The Kansas Pacific track is badly washed out, both cast and west of Topeka, and its bridge is gone at Mannattan. The trains reached here by making a long detour southward via Emporia and Junction City, bitterly rival roads using each other's tracks where possible, and lending cars to each other in this unusual emergency, to train went West to-day from here over the Kansas Pacific road, but one is promised to leave to-morrow. Trains were despatched to Atchison and to Gaiveston, and were expected to get through with reasonable promptness. No mails were received from the West to-night. Few persons are detained here, but many are storm bound at Topeka and Lawrence. Telegraphic communication is not interrupted.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Twelfin Night" will be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening.

Louise M. Pomeroy appeared as Rosalind at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday night, with great success. The same character was also

Count Pierre Loredan, a young Venetian planist of distinction, has recently arrived in this city from Rie Janeiro, where he performed with success. He is a stranger in this country, but his abilities will be soon shown in concerts. His specialties are the works of Lizzt, Chopin, Thaiberg and Gottschalk.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN P. FREDERICK. Benjamin F. Frederick, of the old and well knows dry goods firm of Frederick, Stokes & Co., of Philadel-phia, died in that city yesterday.

JOSEPH IASIGI. A despatch from Boston reports the death of Joseph lasigi, the Turkish Consul General at that port, at his residence yesterday. He was over seventy years of

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of Matthew Digby Wyatt, the well known Engof Matthew Digby Wyatt, the well known English architect. Mr. Wyatt was born in 1820 near Devises, his lather being a police magistrate. At sixteen years of age he entered the office of his brother, Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect, and in the same year he gamed a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society. Some years later he went to the Continent, where he studied the principal art monuments of France, Germany and Italy. In conjunction with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wild he greatly assisted in the settlement of the general plan of the great Exhibition Building in Hyde fark in 1850. He was the author of a great number of important works on architecture. In 1855 he received the Legion of Honor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachu-

setts; C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Ruilroad Company, and J. Pierpont Morgan are at the Brevoort. Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and Varner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., are at the Hoffman. General J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, is at the Fiith Avenue. Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Astor. William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railrond, is at the Brunswick. James Tillinghast, of Albany, is at the Windsor. Lieutenant Colonel James C. Dunne, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the New York. Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is at the St. Nicholas. man. General J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, is at the

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednes lay for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

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